

Fine View from Gibraltar

"It is not a very hard climb to the signal station on the summit of Gibraltar," writes a traveler. "The height is no more than 1,350 feet. I visited the station with a friend on a fine November day. The path zigzags up the precipitous western face of the mighty rock; now and again we passed a sentry and had to show our passport. Once we had gained the summit we felt ourselves more than amply repaid. Whichever way one turns the views are truly superb. Westward, across the bay of Gibraltar, with its magnificent setting of hill and mountain, lay the extreme south of beautiful Andalusia. North and east stretched Malaga and Granada, with the splendid heights of the Sierra Nevada in the far distance. Eastward rolled the blue Mediterranean; the white canvas of a sailing bark showed right beneath us, and steamships plied, like gigantic water beetles, pushing steadily on their course. Southward, close at hand, the nearest point no more than about fifteen miles distant, the wild land of Morocco met our gaze, rugged chains of mountains corrugating its surface; while far away, in dimmest distance, rose a blue range, which was pointed out to us as the mighty Atlas itself. It was a fine, clear day, and the panorama, whichever way we looked, was

unspeakably grand. It seemed that one could never tire of feasting one's eyes on so sublime and so historic a prospect.

"No trees exist, but a good deal of bush and shrub clothes the parched surface. There still lingers about the upper portion of the rock the last remnant of the troops of Barbary apes, which once roamed freely about Gibraltar. No more than half a dozen now exist and modern fortifications and other necessary works are, I fear, making Gibraltar much too busy a place to shelter these shy creatures. Still, it is just possible that this feeble remnant of the only wild apes known to Europe may yet survive and increase. At one time, from much persecution, they had sunk to three individuals; yet in 1893 the numbers had risen again to about thirty.

"These apes are baboonlike creatures exactly similar to the tailless Barbary ape found in Morocco. They are supposed by some to be clear evidences of the fact that Africa and Spain were once joined. It is by no means certain that they are indigenous to the rock. A large number were introduced in 1740 and in 1863 fresh blood was again imported. These apes have been known to scientists for long ages and Galen, the renowned Roman physician, in his day studied and even dissected them."

Actors as Wood Carvers

During the nine tranquil years that intervene between productions of the passion play at Oberammergau most of the actors in that wonderful drama support themselves through their remarkably developed art of wood carving, says the Boston Post. Almost exclusively they devote their skill to the production of sacred figures and objects.

A world-wide reputation is enjoyed by the "Christ carvers" of Oberammergau, as they are called. A popular play bears that name, and specimens of their wonderful handiwork may be found in nearly every city of the globe.

Many of the carvings are sold to such tourists, while others are sent to near-by cities and placed upon the market, drifting eventually all over the world.

Peter Rendl, the curly-haired performer of the part of St. John, is one of Guido Lang's ablest assistants and an enthusiastic as well as devout carver of the figures of Christ.

The entire family of Anton Lang engages in wood carving. It is typical

of the home industry that the old people and young children take part in the less difficult tasks.

A carving school is conducted, in which the boys are trained to follow the trade of their fathers. As a rule these pupils perfect themselves in the manufacture of toys before they attempt figures.

Men who take leading parts in the passion play direct the wood-carving industry. It is their pride that the reproductions of the characters they so devoutly represent on the stage shall be true to life.

In the workshop of Anton Lang, who in the passion play assumes the role of Christ, particularly may be seen the earnest artists at work, surrounded by all sorts of carved objects, including, in addition to the well-known figures in the sacred drama, ornaments for churches and altars.

Anton Lang and his brother, Guido, have practically a monopoly of the sale of carvings. They own studios and exhibition rooms and these are visited by hundreds of tourists annually.

He Didn't Know Jefferson

My agent had been a manager in Australia some years before, so he knew everybody, wrote Joseph Jefferson in his autobiography. We went to the theater, where he introduced me to the manager, and as I shall have some little business relations with this gentleman of an interesting sort, perhaps it will be as well to describe him, he being almost a historical character. He was an undersized, round-shouldered little cockney, named Rolando. Where he got his remarkable Italian appellation I cannot say, but if his ancestors belonged to the land of song they must have strayed into the very heart of White-chapel just previous to the birth of their son and heir, as his dialect was strongly impregnated with the drawing twang of that locality. It is recorded of him that he never was known to put an h in the right place, and his talent for reversing the w and v almost amounted to genius. He had originally been lamp-lighter in the theater, but by his industry and intelli-

gence he rose to be its manager, and he was in the zenith of his fame when I arrived in Australia. After my agent had introduced me to Mr. Rolando as the coming man who was to make his (the manager's) fortune, that worthy cast a patronizing eye over me, but did not seem at all overwhelmed, taking my arrival with provoking coolness. This chilling atmosphere pervaded the office until my agent unrolled some highly inflammable printed matter, the novel character of which seemed to attract the great man's attention, and condescending to address me, he said: "You see, Mr. Jeffries—oh, I beg pardon, Jimmison. I mean—with all due respect to you, there has been so many blasted Yankee comers over 'ere that we are kind o' sick on 'em. You may be a hextra good lot for all I know, but lately the queerest nummers we've 'ad 'ave come from Amerikee. This printed stuff you've got looks spiky—in fact, I don't know as I ever see spicier—but it don't prove nothing, does it?"

Applause in Wrong Place

Senator Berry of Arkansas, was talking about shorthand. He praised it highly. Then he said:

"The best shorthand writer I ever knew worked for the state of Arkansas during my term as Governor."

"This young man told me one day some stories of the difficulties of shorthand."

"He said that when he was eighteen he worked for an important newspaper. He was a beginner at shorthand then. He often found it difficult to read his own notes."

"Well, he reported, one night, a half-hour's installment of a great orator's speech. It was well on toward midnight when he got back to the office, and he sat down at a typewriter to transcribe his notes in longhand as quickly as possible. He worked away steadily. Then he stopped.

One sentence, in the middle of a long paragraph, he could not decipher. He struggled with the sentence, quite at a standstill, several minutes. The city editor called him to make haste. He turned to an expert shorthand writer on his left and said:

"Can you read this sentence here? For the life of me, I can't."

"The expert studied the sentence, then shook his head.

"No," he said, "I can't read it. Just put in 'Great applause,' and let it go at that."

"So the young man put in 'great applause,' and the next morning, when he read the speech in the paper, he found, to his horror, that he had made his section run:

"I will detain you but a few minutes longer, my friends. (Great applause.)"

Wisdom of the Monkey

Now, the owl rose up and spoke awhile,
To-whit-to-whoo who didst thou call?
If men could only acquire my eyes,
What a drop there'd be in gas!
They'd pack their currents away on ice
And hold them for a fine,
And the pipe line'd hunt for a brand new job.
If men only had my eyes."

Then the polar bear said, with a bearish shrug,
"Grrrah! Bless my soul!
If men only grew some heavy furs,
To the device with clothes and coal!
They'd sell their trousers for bowery junk
And lie on the ice to sleep,
And the entire state of Wisconsin
Might go to raising sheep."

Then the goat gulped down a coat-of-armor
"Be-a-a! You make me shiver,
The cost of living is not all in gas,
And corn and ketchup is."

Now, wouldn't the beef trust get thin quick,
And languish in chronic blues,
If the waste from any old boiler shop
Could be made into Irish stew?"

Then the eagle said, "With all these things,
They'd do away with freight,
And would only need a pair of wings
To settle the railroad rate.
There'd be a state of steady decline
In the home of the big ship trust;
They'd turn their Pullmans out to grass
And leave the rail to rust."

Then the monkey spoke, with a knowing wink,
"In the monkey way he had,
You fellows would make up a patchwork
If you'd make it a mouse, he said!
You'd make it so easy for him to live
That you'd fiddle the whole plan,
With no sting on earth to sting about—
What's the fun o' being a man?"

OLD DOMINION NEWS.

Big Loss on Steamers.

Norfolk, Special.—Since the sale of the 60 per cent. interest of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company in the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company to Furness, Withy & Co., of London, the future disposition of the vessels of the steamship company has been a matter of much speculation.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company has operated a line of big freighters between Newport News and London and Liverpool for years. It has been reported for the past four or five years that the ships have been operated at a loss, and that Furness, Withy & Co., who owned the remaining 40 per cent. of the stock in the steamship company before the purchase of the 60 per cent., were anxious to get out. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, as a loss, as its loss could be recouped through revenues derived from freight hauled over the railway to or from the ships. But Furness, Withy & Co., had no such advantage to offset their losses.

Mr. E. B. Merritt, of the Vogemann Line, operating steamships between here and European ports, referring to the steamship deal said:

"Well authenticated report has it that the steamship company has lost \$450,000 during the past four years, and that \$140,000 of this loss was sustained during the past year."

The Norfolk and Southern Railway compromised 26 suits at Princess Anne Courthouse by paying \$15 to each one. The suits were brought against the railway by the persons who attended the Confederate reunion of the Princess Anne veterans, and who were left at the station by the train, which would not stop to bring them to the city. The people were so incensed at the management of the road that they encouraged those who were left at the station to bring suits as a lesson to the management. This is the minimum penalty for not stopping the train for a passenger.

Judge Price Dead.

Newport News, Va., Special.—Judge John W. Price, 81 years of age, a gallant Confederate soldier, for many years judge of the Chancery Court in New Orleans, and a prominent figure in Louisiana politics, died at his apartment in the Hanley cottages, Phoenix, Judge Price had lived in the little town adjoining Fort Monroe for fifteen years. He had been ill for several weeks and his end was not unexpected. Judge Price was a native of Louisville, Ky., and his body will be shipped to that city for interment. He leaves three sons.

Storms Met at Winchester.

Winchester, Special.—For several hours Thursday evening Winchester was between two of the severest electrical storms that have visited this section in recent years. One storm from the north-west and the other from the south-east almost met here, but passed over with but little rainfall. Great damage was done to corn and other growing crops, a number of houses were unroofed, big trees were blown down and gardens suffered. A valuable blooded horse belonging to R. Powell Page, at Boyce, was killed by lightning.

Conference at Amherst.

Amherst, Special.—The Methodist district conference is in session here. The report of the finance committee was read by Mr. A. D. Beard, of Amherst. Mrs. W. J. Maybrey read a paper on home mission work. Rev. George E. Booker, of Charlottesville, preached. One session was occupied with reports on education and Sunday schools. Dr. R. E. Blackwell, president of the Randolph-Macon College, made a speech on education, and Rev. James Cannon, of Blackstone, made a plea for better trained Sunday school teachers. Dr. W. J. Young, of Kentucky, made a temperance speech.

Virginia Briefs.

Judge William H. Mann, candidate for Governor, spoke in the opera house at Chilton Forge Wednesday night in advocacy of his candidacy. Judge Mann was introduced by Mr. F. W. King, County Superintendent of Schools.

At Roanoke the heat was so intense Tuesday in the foundry of the railway shops that the department had to shut down. Several of the men were overcome by heat and had to be taken out into the air.

The Potomac Conference of the Virginia Synod and the Virginia Conference of the Tennessee Synod meets with St. Mary's Lutheran Church, near Mount Jackson, Shenandoah county, on Thursday, July 27, and continues to July 30.

A party, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. L. DeW. Gerhardt, of Martinsburg, W. Va., is occupying the Wet-ump clubhouse at Falling Waters, on the Potomac. The party are thoroughly enjoying camp life. Among those in camp are Misses May Fanning, of Boston; Mary Ralph, of Baltimore; Mary Jackson Barr, of Winchester; Nancy K. Dovel, of Luray; Cora Swartz, of Gettysburg; Messrs. W. S. Clayland and W. Parvis Ralph, of Baltimore; John McMahon and Dennis O'Brien, of Washington; A. J. W. Hutson and W. O. Nicklas, of Chambersburg, and the usual contingent from Martinsburg.

Convicts Swapped Suits.

Richmond, Special.—Burch Helm, of Roanoke county, and William Combs, of Elizabeth City county, negroes, each serving one year in the penitentiary, escaped while engaged in cleaning a room at the State Library. Like other short-term men, they were employed daily about the State buildings. One of the convicts left his stripes and took a \$20 suit and a \$10 Panama hat belonging to a man at work on the new heating plant.

COMMITTEES HEARD

The Matter of Cotton Statistics Gone Over Carefully

CONFERS WITH SECRETARY WILSON

Representatives of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Held Conference With Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Hays, Relative to Issuance of New June Crop Report.

Washington, Special.—The committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association had an hour's conference with Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Hays Monday afternoon. After the mill men had taken their departure from the Department, a statement was issued, announcing that the question of issuing a new report on average was to be taken under consideration by the statistical board and that a final decision will be reached Wednesday.

The statement follows:

"The Department of Agriculture has determined that the statistical board shall meet Wednesday, July 26, to consider whether revision of the June cotton acreage should be made from existing data or from a new inspection, and to make public their findings or estimate at 12 o'clock on that date or the earliest convenient date hereafter."

In addition to President Miller, the other members of the committee of manufacturers present at the conference were: T. A. Blythe, president Lincoln Manufacturers' Association, Philadelphia; Geo. B. Hiss, president Rhodham Mills, Charlotte; J. W. Cannon, president Cannon Manufacturing Company, Concord; S. B. Tanner, president Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, and C. B. Bryant, secretary Manufacturers' Association. Mr. T. J. Hickman, of the Grant Mills Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, Ga., telegraphed both Secretary Wilson and President Miller that he was unable to attend. "Very important was the suggestion, advanced by the visiting committee, that the Department issue a weekly, in place of the monthly, report. The committee is unanimous in the opinion that the weekly report would tend to prevent violent fluctuations in the price of cotton and would result in a steadier market. It was pointed out that cotton would not rise 5 cents in the strength of the last report, resulting in a situation demoralizing to large purchasers of spot cotton."

Just how Secretary Wilson and Mr. Hays accepted this suggestion for the abolition of the monthly reports is not known. Chairman Miller declined to discuss what took place at the conference, and referred the many newspaper men who called him over the phone at his hotel to Assistant Secretary Hays. The committee agreed, before leaving the Department, that Mr. Hays should make public what took place. Evidently Mr. Hays was not impressed with this assignment as much as the rest of the conference. He talked rather vaguely about the conference and only in generalities. There is good reason for believing that several matters of much importance to growers and manufacturers of cotton alike were considered and that a statement reciting in detail these subjects may be made public later. All of the members of the committee had their lips sealed, and would not even discuss this phase of the situation. The members felt that the task of making public such matters as should be given the public having been left to Secretary Hays. It would be disastrous for them to discuss what took place.

Assistant Secretary Hays said, in speaking of the conference: "As I understand, the committee came here to ascertain the facts with reference to the cotton situation and that the desires of the manufacturers are for making the government reports as stable as possible. The attitude of the committee with reference to the issuance of a new report on acreage was neutral. I believe many of the manufacturers are owners of cotton and they are also buyers. They did not take sides. They presented no facts bearing on the scandal, and that subject was not considered."

"The committee's object is to secure an accurate report and one that will establish confidence. I have no hesitancy in saying this is what they will get."

Prior to the conference Mr. Miller and the members of the committee had an interview with Richard Chatham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association. They discussed the cotton situation at some length.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The world's largest dynamite explosion was set off Saturday afternoon at Portsmouth, N. H., and was fired by the daughter of the superintendent in charge of the work of removing the most dangerous menace to river navigation on the New England coast. Forty-five tons of dynamite were used in the explosion.

It is rumored that the czar has sent word to General Linvitch that he will furnish him any amount of men and ammunition he may deem necessary for attaining an ultimate victory. This action indicates that Russia is not sincere in her expressions of a desire for peace.

One hundred and seventy Italian laborers arrived at Sewalls Point ready to do the first work on the Jamestown Exposition.

Alton Parker Hall, grandson of Judge Alton B. Parker, came near losing his life Saturday while swimming in the Hudson river with his grandfather. The little fellow was on the back of his grandfather when he suddenly became frightened and began choking. His grandfather, he lost his hold and fell into the water. He was rescued and brought to shore safely.

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Notes About Cotton Mills and Other Southern Industries.

The Columbia State says: Mr. J. A. Clarkson, of Hopkins, brought to the city some specimens of cotton which appear to have been withered by lightning or to have been scalded by the sun. But the cause of this blight is the presence of myriads of small white moths which in a week destroyed a patch of five acres belonging to a negro. The moths were first noticed on a pokeberry bush which they soon destroyed, and from there they spread over the cotton field. Another patch of one acre has also been ruined. Mr. Clarkson, being the magistrate of that place, was appealed to, and he brought specimens of the ruined cotton to the city. Mr. J. W. Bauer, section director, upon seeing the cotton stalks, states that the matter should be referred to Dr. Charles E. Chambliss, of Clemson College, the State entomologist. Mr. Clarkson will meet at the station any representative of the government or of Clemson College who will make an examination.

The stockholders of the Lumberton Cotton Mills, of Lumberton, N. C., held their annual meeting last week. They found the reports of the management satisfactory, and a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend was declared. The company is now preparing the site and building materials for its addition, to be erected. As previously stated, this addition will be one story high, 78x267 feet, to contain 6249 spindles, and its cost will be about \$100,000. Contracts for the machinery have been placed with the leading New England machinery builders.

A cotton waste mill is the largest industry planned for Spartanburg and is the outcome of the visit of Messrs. Carr, Ayers and Hoffman, well known Boston and Philadelphia capitalists and mill factors to that city. The party inspected several available sites for the proposed factory and expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the place. The building of the mill will likely be the result of their visit. The plant will be something new in the cotton mill industry for this section and the estimated cost is \$200,000. Its products are rope, twine and various other articles that can be made from cotton waste.

The Dixie Cotton Mills, Lagrange, Ga., held its annual meeting of directors and stockholders last week. The report of the management for the year's business ending June 30 was found to be satisfactory. Besides charging a large part of the earnings to the purchase of machinery installed during the year, an amount was set aside to pay the 3 per cent. semiannual dividend on October 1, and \$10,000 was added to the surplus fund.

At the annual meeting at Ware Shoals of the stockholders of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, of Laurens, S. C., the following directors were elected: J. O. C. Fleming, N. B. Dial, of Laurens; J. T. Johnson, Spartanburg; Benjamin B. Riegel, John S. Riegel, George E. Riegel, Howard Riegel, E. W. Sparks, New York. Subsequently the board re-elected Mr. Dial president and Benjamin B. Riegel treasurer.

A charter has been granted the Pomona Manufacturing Company, of Greensboro, capital stock, \$250,000, to make yarns, cotton goods, etc., among the stockholders being J. E. Serice, J. E. Southerland and W. P. Southerland, of Greenville, S. C.; A. T. Wing, of Palmer, Miss.; Lee H. Battle, Greensboro, and several others from that town.

TEXTILE NOTES.

(From the Manufacturers' Record.)

The Hamer (S. C.) Cotton Mills has declared an annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Coker (S. C.) Cotton Manufacturing Co. has declared its usual annual dividend of 10 per cent.

It is reported that the Chinnabee Cotton Mills of Talladega, Ala., will double its present equipment of 3468 ring spindles.

It is reported that Messrs. William H. Kilgour, Charles T. Miller and A. F. Keizer, of Dallas, Texas, will establish a silk mill to employ about 100 persons. Their intention is said to be to erect a three-story building 60x150 feet in size, to accommodate the necessary silk-throwing machinery.

The Board of Trade, Pine Bluff, Ark., is corresponding with several Northern capitalists who contemplate building a cotton factory in Pine Bluff.

The Malee (N. C.) Knitting Mills was destroyed by fire during the past week. The company has not decided whether it will or will not rebuild the plant. According to reports the loss was \$10,000.

Several business men of Anniston, Ala., have acquired control of the Blue Springs Mill at Oxford, Ala., and this week they put the plant in operation. It is equipped with 2500 ring spindles and 80 looms. L. J. Cochran is superintendent.

It is stated that the Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co., of Fountain Inn, S. C., will add 4500 spindles to its present equipment of 5500 spindles, increasing the total spindles to 10,000. The company will also add 60 72-inch looms. Contracts for the machinery are said to have been awarded.

INDEMNITY WANTED

High Japanese Official Declares That Russia Must Foot the Bills

THE VIEWS OF BARON KOMURA

Confident That Peace Will Be Successfully Negotiated at the Coming Conference—The War is Costing Japan \$1,000,000 a Day, But She Does Not Desire Peace at Any Price.

New York, Special.—That Japan will demand an indemnity of Russia in the negotiations for peace, and that war will be declared at an end at the conclusion of the negotiations at Portsmouth, N. H., next month, is the belief of Baron Komura, head of the Japanese peace delegation, who arrived here today, as voiced by Aitaru Sato, who is the official spokesman for the Baron on this mission. Mr. Sato in an interview said:

"I am confident that peace will be successfully negotiated by the appointed delegations. The Japanese will be guided by moderation, and no excessive demands will be made, but the sentiment in Japan and Russia is for peace, and in the interest of humanity and prosperity there must be peace. The cost to Japan, however, has been very great. On both sides the loss in men has been 570,000. Russia losing 370,000 of these. The war is costing Japan \$1,000,000 a day, and there is a feeling that there ought to be an indemnity."

Asked as to the probability of an armistice, Mr. Sato said that probably would be among the first questions the plenipotentiaries would consider. Barring the form of the negotiations on previous treaty negotiations, Japan will make the demands for Russia's consideration, he said.

The peace terms, while held inviolate by those who know their text, were formulated by the Emperor of Japan and his council. Mr. Sato was asked if in the flush of victory the Japanese people would not feel entitled to more than any treaty would allow, and he replied:

"The Japanese are not so gentle as to abide by any decision we may make, but they pay great respect to the offices of President Roosevelt and his acts have done a great deal to emphasize the need of peace."

Of the future of China, Mr. Sato said: "If the central government could work in harmony with the district or provincial governments, China would become a great power, but at present that seems impossible."

Japan's attitude toward China was most friendly, said Mr. Sato, and while maintaining no moral Monroe Doctrine over the empire, she felt that it was more or less under Japan's protection. This protection, by way of illustration, Mr. Sato said, was "not so strong over China as that of the United States over South America."

Mr. Sato said that while a desire for peace was the sentiment of Japan, it was not a desire for peace at any price. "Japan is in a very prosperous condition at present," he said, "and the war taxes do not fall heavily upon the people yet. There has already been subscribed \$250,000,000 to a new internal loan, and our prosperity is further indicated in the success of our foreign loans."

The question was put to Mr. Sato as to any possibility of conflict with the United States in the future, as suggested by some of the American press at the outbreak of the war, and Mr. Sato asked what could bring about such a conflict. When it was suggested that Japan might covet the Philippine Islands, he laughed heartily, and replied that Japan would not have the Philippines as a gift, even though a bonus accompanied the gift.

Baron Komura and his party arrived from Chicago and proceeded at once to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will be quartered until his departure for Portsmouth. There was no demonstration beyond the presence of a few Japanese merchants and members of the Nippon Club.

Accused of Embroilment.

Richmond, Va., Special.—A Gordonsville, Va., special says that J. W. Lockwood, who was president of the Bank of Orange, which failed for \$30,000 and paid 15 cents on the dollar, was arrested on a train at Gordonsville and taken to Orange, charged with embezzling \$5,000 of the bank's funds. A warrant was also issued, the special says, for Newton Lockwood, a brother of J. W. Lockwood.

Patrick Hopes for New Trial.

New York, Special.—The notice of stay of execution of the death penalty on the order granted by Judge O'Brien to Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, under sentence of death for the murder of the aged millionaire, William M. Rice, was not served until Wednesday on the lawyer, who is confined in the death house at Sing Sing prison. Patrick laughed when the notice was given him and said: "I knew it would come. It is only what I expected." He expressed confidence that in a short time he would secure a new trial and ultimately his freedom.

Senator Mitchell Sentenced.

Portland, Ore., Special.—United States Senator Mitchell, convicted of using his office in the United States Senate to further the law practice of the firm of Mitchell & Tanner, of this city, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to six months penal servitude. Pending a review of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States, execution of the sentence will be deferred. Meantime Mitchell will be placed under bail to the amount of \$2,000.